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On 6 October 1948, the anniversary of the initiation of the land reform, Edwin Hörnle, head of the Central Administration for Agriculture and Forestry, gave staff directives for handling the present agrarian political problems. The main points he stressed were as follows:

1. He considered that a profitable agricultural unit must be at least 200 hectares in size.
2. Staff members should avoid discussing and explaining the economic effects of the land reform.
3. The only reason that could be given as a justification for having carried out the land reform, was the urgent need in 1945 for providing some means of livelihood for the many refugees from east of the Oder-Neisse line.
4. They must bear in mind that the land reform had had undesirable political repercussions. Independent farmers, whose number had been increased considerably by the land reform, were able to resist political influence and control.
5. They must aim toward the goal of transferring the majority of the population of the eastern zone into the city industrial areas; they must try to recruit new blood for the industrial trades, and thereby prevent the increase of the rural population.
6. Wherever it proves impossible to transfer the rural population into industrial areas, then an attempt must be made to infiltrate the area with people of the industrial laboring class.

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Comment: [] this is the beginning of a propaganda campaign for the formation of kolkhozes. []

[] the land reform is so well established that it will be very difficult to reorganize large agricultural units, and that the farmers will not be very productive if they are only the slaves